



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505P)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:

432-1607

Date of Issuance:

4/17/19

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

☒ Registration
☐ Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

MARENGO

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Bayer Environmental Science
A Division of Bayer CropScience LP
5000 CentreGreen Way, Suite 400
Cary, NC 27513

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is unconditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(5) provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration/registration review of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.

Signature of Approving Official:

Reuben Baris, Product Manager 25
Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)

Date:

4/17/19

2. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:

- Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, "EPA Reg. No. 432-1607."

3. Submit one copy of the revised final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records. Please also note that the record for this product currently contains the following CSFs:

- Basic CSF dated 10/11/2018
- Alternate CSF 1 dated 10/11/2018

If you have any questions, please contact Sarah Meadows by phone at 703-347-0505, or via email at meadows.sarah@epa.gov

Enclosure

MARENGO

ABN: MARENGO HERBICIDE

- Editorial Note – Marketing claim positioned here

Preemergence Herbicide for the Control of Grasses, Annual Sedges and Broadleaf Weeds in Production Ornamentals, Hedgerows, Conifers, Christmas Trees, Greenhouse Floors, Ornamental Production Sites, and Hardscapes

Editorial Note – [Bracketed text] is optional

DO NOT USE FOR THE MANUFACTURING OF FERTILIZER

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Indaziflam..... 7.4%

OTHER INGREDIENTS:.....92.6%

TOTAL:..... 100.0%

This product is a Suspension Concentrate containing 0.622 lb active ingredient per gallon.

Shake well before use.

EPA Reg. No. 432-XXX

EPA Est.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

For MEDICAL and TRANSPORTATION Emergencies ONLY Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-334-7577

For PRODUCT USE Information Call 1-800-331-2867

See [Back] [Side] Panel for First Aid Instructions and [Leaflet][Booklet] for Complete Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.
(Note to reviewer: Location of additional precautionary statements, directions for use will vary between those listed, depending on container type/size.)

FIRST AID

If swallowed:

- Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
- Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.
- Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.
- Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If in eyes:

- Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.
- Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, and then continue rinsing.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If on skin or clothing:

- Take off contaminated clothing.
- Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If inhaled:

- Move person to fresh air.
- If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, and then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.

ACCEPTED

04/17/2019

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide
and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the
pesticide registered under
EPA Reg. No.

432-1607

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, and shoes plus socks.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENTS:

When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash body thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, and plants. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean watermark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment rinsate or washwater. This product may enter water through spray drift or runoff. Follow directions for use to avoid spray drift and runoff. A level well maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features including ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential for getting into water from rainfall-runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours.

This product may enter water through spray drift. Follow precautions for use to avoid spray drift.

Surface Water Advisory: This pesticide may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having a high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application.

Ground Water Advisory: This pesticide has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. This chemical may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Read entire label before using this product.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry intervals. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is coveralls, waterproof gloves and shoes plus socks.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. Keep unprotected persons out of the treated areas until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

MARENGO is a selective, preemergence alkylazine herbicide. MARENGO provides extended residual control of many annual grasses including crabgrass, goosegrass, and annual bluegrass, as well as annual sedges and many broadleaf weeds. Use sites include production nurseries, including field and container grown ornamentals; conifers and Christmas trees; non-bearing fruit and nut trees in nurseries; greenhouse floors; ornamental production facilities (including shadehouses, hoopouses, lathhouses); and hardscapes. MARENGO also demonstrates early postemergence activity against some weeds, including annual bluegrass, crabgrass and oxalis.

MARENGO controls weeds by reducing the emergence of seedlings through inhibition of cellulose biosynthesis (CB Inhibitor). Necrosis or yellowing may be observed if the herbicide is applied to herbaceous tissue such as leaves and green stems or at bud break of sensitive plants. MARENGO does not control plants emerging from tubers, rhizomes, bulbs, corms, or existing rootstocks.

MARENGO needs to be activated by rainfall or irrigation prior to weed germination for most effective preemergence control.

MARENGO is a highly active herbicide that provides effective weed control when applied to the soil around many labeled ornamentals. MARENGO may damage sensitive plants, if the product is allowed to remain in contact with foliage. Carefully apply MARENGO in strict accordance to the label.

PRODUCT USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not exceed the maximum single application rates specified under each use.
- Do not exceed 18.5 fl oz per acre of MARENGO for all applications within a 12 month period.
- Do not contaminate water intended for irrigation and domestic use.
- Do not apply within 25 feet of ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, wetlands and habitat containing aquatic and semi-aquatic plants when MARENGO is used on production nurseries, and non-crop areas.
- Do not apply MARENGO through an irrigation or chemigation system.
- Do not apply MARENGO by air.
- MARENGO is not for sale, distribution, or use in Nassau County or Suffolk County in New York State.

DEACTIVATING MARENGO

Activated charcoal has been shown to deactivate MARENGO if applied within several hours of application. Follow directions for the amount of charcoal to apply on the label of the activated charcoal.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Spray equipment and weather affect spray drift. Consider all factors when making application decisions. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator or grower. To reduce the potential for drift, the application equipment must be set to apply medium to very coarse droplets (i.e., ASAE Standard 572) with corresponding spray pressure. Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Follow the nozzle manufacturer's directions on pressure, orientation, spray volume, etc., in order to minimize drift and optimize coverage and control.

Wind

Avoid making applications when spray particles may be carried by air currents to areas where sensitive crops and plants are growing. Do not spray near sensitive plants if wind is gusty, below 2 mph, or in excess of 10 mph and moving in the direction of adjacent areas of sensitive crops or plants. Do not apply during temperature inversions. Always make applications when there is some air movement to determine the direction and distance of possible spray drift.

Local terrain may influence wind patterns; the applicator must be familiar with local conditions and understand how they may impact spray drift. Boom or nozzle shielding can reduce the effects of wind or air currents on drift. Verify that the shields do not interfere with uniform deposition of product prior to application.

Temperature Inversion

A surface temperature inversion (i.e., increasing temperature with increasing altitude) greatly increases the potential for drift. Avoid application when conditions are favorable to inversion. Presence of ground fog is a good indicator of a surface temperature inversion.

Sensitive Areas

Sensitive areas to MARENGO are defined as bodies of water (ponds, lakes, rivers, and streams), wetlands, habitats for endangered species, and non-labeled agricultural crop areas. Applicators must take all precautions necessary to keep spray drift from reaching sensitive areas.

Spray Drift Management

Make applications at the lowest height that safely permits uniform coverage of the soil and minimizes droplet evaporation.

Apply MARENGO around dormant (prior to bud break) or actively growing plants. In either case, the spray must be directed at the base of the plant or away from the plant. Do not allow MARENGO to come in contact with the foliage, as some leaf malformations or discoloration may occur. Minimize contact with above ground stems.

Spray Drift Management (Conifers/Christmas Trees)

For Christmas trees and conifers, direct the spray to the base of the trees with a band or with a broadcast application.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Apply MARENGO with a properly calibrated sprayer according to the manufacturer's directions and check periodically to be certain that the equipment is working properly prior to each use. Uniform application is essential for satisfactory weed control. Avoid skips for the best weed control and overlapping application patterns to avoid plant injury.

Application Volume

Apply MARENGO in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre (1 quart of water per 1000 sq ft) and ensure adequate coverage for optimum weed control.

SOIL MOISTURE, IRRIGATION, AND RAINFALL AFTER APPLICATION

To activate MARENGO, irrigate lightly after application to move the herbicide into the soil. Rainfall within several days after application will negate the need to irrigate. Avoid application to saturated soil. Postpone application if rainfall that may cause visible run-off is anticipated.

TANK-MIX COMBINATIONS WITH MARENGO

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

MIXING AND COMPATIBILITY

Mixing Instructions

Add MARENGO to the tank and agitate before adding another product. Mix the amount of MARENGO needed for immediate application needs. Settling can occur if the spray mixture is allowed to sit over an extended period of time. MARENGO is stable in spray solution for up to 48 hours after mixing. Re-agitate the spray solution before application.

Compatibility Testing With Other Pesticides

MARENGO is compatible with many pesticides and liquid fertilizers. A compatibility test must be conducted with any potential tank-mix partner with MARENGO. Using a clear container, conduct the test as described below:

1. Fill the container three-quarters full with water.
2. Add the products to be tank-mixed in the following order: (a) wettable powders (b) dry flowable, (c) aqueous suspensions, (d) MARENGO*, (e) liquids, (f) solutions and emulsifiable liquid concentrates, (g) micronutrients and liquid fertilizers.
3. Shake or stir after each addition to mix thoroughly.
4. After adding all ingredients, let the mixture stand for 15 minutes and look for separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels, and heavy oily film or other signs of incompatibility.
5. If the compatibility test shows signs of incompatibility, do not tank-mix the product tested with MARENGO.

***Note that a labeled spray rate for MARENGO must be used in any compatibility test. Dilute from a concentrated suspension, or sample from a properly diluted spray solution.**

SPRAYER CLEANUP PROCEDURE

Spray equipment used to apply MARENGO **must be cleaned prior to use on sensitive ornamentals, or injury may result.** Before and after using MARENGO, triple rinse all mixing and spray equipment, including tanks, pumps, lines, filters, screens, and nozzles with a tank cleaner.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, MARENGO contains a Group 29 herbicide (cellulose biosynthesis inhibitor). While no known resistance to MARENGO exists, any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to this product and other Group 29 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same area. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of MARENGO or other Group 29 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or pest control advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.

- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use, and that considers mechanical control methods, cultural (e.g., timing to favor the turf and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout before after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: 1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; 2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; 3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other areas by cleaning equipment.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance contact Bayer CropScience at 1-866-99BAYER (1-866-992-2937). You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by MARENGO²	
Broadleaf Weeds	
American black nightshade	<i>Solanum americanum</i>
American burnweed (Fireweed)	<i>Erechtites hieraciifolia</i>
Beggarticks[*]	<i>Bidens alba</i>
Bittercress	<i>Cardamine spp.</i>
Black medic ¹	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>
Buckwheat, Wild	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>
California burclover	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>
Canada thistle, Common	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Chamberbitter[*]	<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i>
Chickweed, Common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Chickweed, Mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>
Clover, White	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
Corn speedwell	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>
Cudweed, Linear-leaf/Purple	<i>Gnaphalium purpureum</i>
Cupid's shaving brush[*]	<i>Emilia fosbergii</i>
Curly dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Dandelion, Cat's Ear	<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>
Dandelion, Common	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Dodder[*]	<i>Cuscuta spp.</i>
Dogfennel[*]	<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta alba</i>
Evening primrose, Common	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>
Evening primrose, Cutleaf	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>
False chamomile ¹	<i>Matricaria maritima</i>
Filaree, Redstem	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
Florida pusley	<i>Richardia scabra</i>
Galinsoga[*]	<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>
Garden spurge[*]	<i>Chamaesyce hirta</i>
Groundsel, Common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
Hairy fleabane	<i>Erigeron bonariensis</i>
Hairy nightshade	<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Horseweed/ Marestail	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Lambsquarters, Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Lawn burweed	<i>Soliva sessilis</i>

Little mallow	<i>Malva parviflora</i>
London rocket ¹	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
Longstalked phyllanthus	<i>Phyllanthus tenellus</i>
Mustard, Black ¹	<i>Brassica nigra</i>
Mustard, Short-pod[*]	<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>
Mustard, Wild	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>
Parthenium	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>
Pigweed, Prostrate	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>
Pigweed, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Pink purslane	<i>Claytonia sibirica</i>
Plantain, Buckhorn	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Plantain, Paleseed	<i>Plantago virginica</i>
Poinsettia, Wild[*]	<i>Euphorbia cyathophora</i>
Prostrate knotweed	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Prostrate spurge	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Purslane, Common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Ragweed, Common ¹	<i>Ambrosia artimisiifolia</i>
Redmaids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>
Sesbania, Hemp ¹	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Sida, Prickly/Teaweed ¹	<i>Sida spinosa</i>
Southern brassbuttons ¹	<i>Cotula australis</i>
Sowthistle, Annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Spurge, Spotted	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>
Stinkwort[*]	<i>Dittrichia graveolens</i>
Sunflower ¹ , Common	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>
Swinecress	<i>Coronopus didymus</i>
Tassel flower	<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i>
Tropic ageratum	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>
Velvetleaf ¹	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
Vetch, Purple[*]	<i>Vicia benghalensis</i>
Wild carrot ¹	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Willowherb	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>
Woodsorrel, Yellow ¹	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>
GRASSES, MONOCOTS, AND SEDGES	
Annual bluegrass	<i>Poa annua</i>
Annual kyllinga ³	<i>Cyperus sesquiflorus</i>
Barnyardgrass, Common	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Cheatgrass	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>
Crabgrass, Blanket[*]	<i>Digitaria serotina</i>
Crabgrass, Henry	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>
Crabgrass, Large/Hairy	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
Crabgrass, Smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>
Doveweed	<i>Murdannia nudiflora</i>
Fall panicum[*]	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>
Foxtail brome	<i>Bromus rubens</i>
Foxtail, Giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
Foxtail, Green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
Foxtail, Yellow	<i>Pennisetum glaucum</i>

Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
Guineagrass	<i>Panicum maximum</i>
Kyllinga, Fragrant/Annual ³	<i>Kyllinga odorata</i>
Little barley[*]	<i>Hordium pusillum</i>
Mouse barley	<i>Hordeum murinum</i>
Red brome	<i>Bromus rubens</i>
Rice flatsedge ³	<i>Cyperus iria</i>
Ryegrass, Italian	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
Ryegrass, Perennial	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Sandbur	<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i>
Sedge, Annual ³	<i>Cyperus compressus</i>
Sedge, Globe ³ [*]	<i>Cyperus croceus</i>
Tufted lovegrass	<i>Eragrostis pectinacea</i>

[*Not for use in California]

¹Weeds suppressed by MARENGO

²Use Higher labeled rates if weed pressure is historically high or longer residual control is desired. Weed control can also be achieved with multiple applications of MARENGO. Do not exceed a total of 18.5 fl oz per acre per year.

³MARENGO only controls sedges and annual kyllinga emerging from seed. It does not control perennial sedge emerging from nutlets or perennial forms of kyllinga.

ORNAMENTALS, CHRISTMAS TREES, AND CONIFER PLANTATIONS

MARENGO may be applied for preemergence weed control in ornamentals, hedgerows, production ornamentals in outdoor nurseries, shadehouses, hoophouses, Christmas trees, and conifer plantations. Apply MARENGO as a directed spray, prior to weed seed germination to the soil surface around dormant or actively growing ornamentals as listed in the table below. Apply MARENGO to established ornamentals.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not exceed the maximum single application rates specified for each ornamental use.
- Do not allow spray to contact foliage of desirable plant(s). MARENGO may cause localized injury to the foliage, especially young leaf tissue. If the spray contacts the foliage, wash off immediately. See specific label instructions for over-the-top applications.
- Do not use MARENGO on or around annuals not listed as tolerant on this label. In areas where bedding plants may be seeded, wait a minimum of one year after application.
- Do not use MARENGO around bearing fruit and nut trees. MARENGO may be used around non-bearing fruit and nut trees. Non-bearing trees are defined as trees that will not bear fruit until at least 1 year after treatment.
- Do not use MARENGO around non-bearing fruit and nut trees unless they are at least 1 year old (citrus), 5 years old (grape vines) and 3 years old (all others).
- Do not use MARENGO within the dripline of bearing fruit and nut trees.
- Do not incorporate MARENGO into soil or potting mix.
- Do not cultivate or disturb the soil surface after application of MARENGO as this may reduce weed control.
- If transplanting mature plants listed as tolerant on this label into soil treated with MARENGO within the preceding 12 months, replace existing soil around roots to minimize effects on plant establishment.
- Do not apply MARENGO directly to ornamentals being grown in a greenhouse.
- Do not use MARENGO on nursery seedbeds, rooted cuttings or young plants in liners.
- Do not apply MARENGO to ornamentals growing in containers smaller than 15 gallons.
- Do not apply MARENGO over-the-top to landscape ornamentals. For Natural Areas and Production Ornamental Uses, see label instructions for over-the-top applications.
- Do not mix with products containing chlorine bleach.
- Do not apply to landscape beds uphill from ryegrass, fescue, bentgrass, or mixed lawns where these grasses are desirable.

USE PRECAUTIONS

- Avoid applying MARENGO to heavily mulched landscape beds, as reduced weed control may occur. For best results remove existing mulch and replace mulch after an application of MARENGO.
- Application of MARENGO to budded grafts or graft unions may cause plant injury or plant death.

USE OF MARENGO ON ORNAMENTALS IN COARSE AND SANDY SOILS

Soil conditions can affect the tolerance of ornamentals to MARENGO. Excessively coarse or sandy soils may allow for downward movement of MARENGO into the root zone and cause significant root damage and phytotoxicity. Coarse soils, may include significant quantities of sand, gravel, decomposed granite, and ground cinders. Prior to application of MARENGO on these soils, confirm soil texture with a soil test. Ornamentals grown in soil exceeding 90% sand or 20% gravel may be at risk. If MARENGO is to be applied in these soils, evaluate tolerance of a few plants of each ornamental in MARENGO treated soil for 1-2 months prior to a large scale application.

SYMPTOMS OF MARENGO INJURY ON ORNAMENTALS

MARENGO may injure sensitive ornamentals by damaging roots or leaves. Plant foliage damaged by root absorption will appear stunted, deformed, and may not recover. If MARENGO is allowed to contact leaves, leaf symptoms including leaf spot, leaf discoloration, and leaf curl may appear. Symptoms appear within several days after application. Leaves formed after appearance of symptoms may recover.

Use of MARENGO near Sensitive Grasses

CAUTION: MARENGO applied uphill to sensitive grasses can move, under certain circumstances, to sensitive grasses and cause injury and stand reduction.

PRODUCTION ORNAMENTAL USES

MARENGO provides up to 8 months of weed control with a single application. The length of control depends on many environmental factors as well as the target weeds and the weed pressure. Apply MARENGO as a directed spray to the soil surface around established plants. To avoid root damage, apply MARENGO around well established transplants and when the soil has firmly settled. Irrigation or rainfall will help to settle the soil and seal surface cracks. Apply MARENGO around dormant plants. If applied near actively growing plants, avoid contact to expanding buds or new leaves. Apply MARENGO to soil free of weeds, debris, and soil clods for optimum efficacy. Herbicidal efficacy may be reduced if soil is disturbed after application.

Application of MARENGO to deciduous foliage or green bark may result in unacceptable injury.

AMOUNT TO USE: Apply MARENGO as a broadcast, directed spray at 7.5 - 15.5 fl oz of MARENGO per acre (0.17 - 0.36 fl oz per 1,000 sq ft) around ornamentals in 40 - 100 gallons of water per acre (1 - 2.3 gallons of water per 1,000 sq ft).

A subsequent application of MARENGO can be made within 90 days after the initial application provided that the total MARENGO applied does not exceed 18.5 fl oz per acre in a 12-month period.

COMBINATIONS OF MARENGO WITH NON SELECTIVE HERBICIDES AROUND ORNAMENTALS

Remove existing weed growth before application of MARENGO or use a postemergence herbicide labeled for control. MARENGO may be used in combination with a non-selective herbicide. Avoid contact of spray containing a non-selective herbicide with foliage, stems, green bark, or bare roots of turfgrasses, trees, shrubs, or other desirable vegetation. If spraying areas adjacent to desirable plants with a non-selective herbicide, use a shield while spraying to help prevent spray from contacting foliage of desirable plants.

IMPORTANT: Direct application of MARENGO to the soil surface. Avoid direct spray contact on plant surfaces, foliage, and green bark. Avoid application under environmental conditions that favor drift to non-targeted areas. Deep cultivation reduces the effectiveness of MARENGO.

BACKPACK AND HANDHELD SPRAYER MIXING: MARENGO can be applied using backpack or handheld sprayers. For backpack or handheld spray applications, mix 1 teaspoon of MARENGO per gallon of water. Agitate the mixture to ensure good suspension. If adding glyphosate, mix MARENGO in first. Recommended spray volume is 40 - 100 gallons per acre or approximately 1 - 2.3 gallon per 1000 sq ft.

ORNAMENTALS TOLERANT TO OVER-THE-TOP APPLICATIONS OF MARENGO

MARENGO may be applied by over-the-top application to the following tolerant ornamental species in a nursery setting. Calibrate spray equipment to deliver the correct amount as accurate applications are critical to avoid plant injury. Do not exceed 9 oz MARENGO per acre (0.2 oz MARENGO per 1,000 sq. ft.). Recommended spray volume is 40 – 100 gallons of water per acre or approximately 1 – 2.3 gallons per 1,000 sq. ft. Soil must be firmly settled around the root area prior to herbicide application. Do not apply at bud emergence or through candle stage. Activate MARENGO by watering in with light irrigation or rainfall prior to weed germination for most effective preemergence weed control.

If a desired plant is not listed below, treat several plants at the maximum use rate and evaluate 1 – 2 months later for acceptable tolerance. The user assumes responsibility for application to plants not listed on this label.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Arborvitae[*]	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Cedar, Incens[*]	<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i>
Fir, Douglas[*]	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
Fir, Nordmann[*]	<i>Abies nordmanniana</i>

Pine, Loblolly[*]	<i>Pinus taeda</i>
Pine, Longleaf[*]	<i>Pinus palustris</i>
Pine, Ponderosa[*]	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>
Pine, Shortleaf[*]	<i>Pinus echinata</i>
Pine, Slash[*]	<i>Pinus elliotii</i>
Pine, Sugar[*]	<i>Pinus lambertiana</i>
Redwood, Coast[*]	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>
Spruce, Colorado blue[*]	<i>Picea pungens</i>

[* not for use in California]

ORNAMENTALS AND THEIR CULTIVARS TOLERANT TO MARENGO

Tolerant ornamentals and their cultivars are listed in the following table. Apply as a directed spray around tolerant ornamentals. If a desired plant to be treated is not listed on this label, treat several plants at the maximum use rate and evaluate 1-2 months later for acceptable tolerance. The user assumes responsibility for application to plants not listed on this label. Do not treat annuals that are not listed on this label.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Cultivar
Abelia[*]	<i>Abelia x grandiflora</i>	Kaleidoscope
Acacia, Prostrate[*]	<i>Acacia redolens</i>	Desert Carpet
Anise, Yellow[*]	<i>Illicium parviflorum</i>	
Apple[*]	<i>Malus domestica</i>	Beverly Hills, Ellsa, Golden Dorsett, Harelred, Honey Crisp, Mahaleb, Red Delicious, Winesap
Apricot[*]	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>	Tropic Gold
Arborvitae[*]	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Emerald, Green Giant, Green Flag, Nigra, Techny, Yellow Ribbon
Ash, (Southern) Green[*]	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Georgia Gem
Asparagus fern[*]	<i>Asparagus plumosus</i>	
Aspen, Quaking[*]	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	
Azalea[*]	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>	Delaware Valley White, Fashion, Florida Flame, Formosa, Girard's Rose, Golden Torch, Haps Pink, High Tide, Judge Solomon, Karen, Nova Zembla, Macarantha, Hino Crimson, Mother's Day, Pink Gumpo, Red Ruffle, VF 14, White Gumpo
Azalea[*]	<i>Rhododendron yakushimanum x smirnowii</i>	Crete
Azalea, Cat album[*]	<i>Rhododendron chionoides</i>	
Azalea, Encore[*]	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>	Autumn Debutante
Bamboo, Golden[*]	<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i>	
Beech, American[*]	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	
Birch, Gray[*]	<i>Betula populifolia</i>	Whitespire
Birch, Himalayan white bark[*]	<i>Betula utilis</i>	Jacquemontii
Birch, River[*]	<i>Betula nigra</i>	Heritage
Birch, White[*]	<i>Betula platyphylla</i>	Spire
Bird of Paradise[*]	<i>Strelitzia reginae</i>	
Bird of Paradise, White[*]	<i>Strelitzia nicolai</i>	
Black tupelo (Black gum) [*]	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Wild Fire
Bluebird[*]	<i>Caryopteris x clandonensis</i>	Dark Knight
Bluestem, Big[*]	<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	
Bluestem, Little[*]	<i>Andropogon scoparius</i>	
Boxwood[*]	<i>Buxus microphylla</i>	Baby Gem, Chicagoland Green, Dwarf, Green Beauty
Boxwood[*]	<i>Buxus isinica var. insularis</i>	Wintergreen
Boxwood, Common/English[*]	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Green Gem, Green Mountain, Suffructicosa, Winter Gem
Boxwood, Japanese[*]	<i>Buxus microphylla var. japonica</i>	Dwarf, Chicagoland
Bradford Pear [*]	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Chanticleer
Buckeye, Ohio[*]	<i>Aesculus glabra</i>	
Burning bush (Euonymus) [*]	<i>Euonymus altus</i>	Compacta
Butterfly bush[*]	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	Nanho Blue
Buttonwood[*]	<i>Conocarpus erectus</i>	
Camellia, Japanese[*]	<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Margaret Heathcliff Pink
Camellia, Little leaf[*]	<i>Camellia sasanqua</i>	Cleopatra Pink, Shi Shi Gashira

Cassia (Golden senna) [*]	<i>Senna surattensis</i>	
Catalpa, Southern [*]	<i>Catalpa bignoniaceae</i>	
Cedar, Atlantic white[*]	<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i>	
Cedar, Eastern red[*]	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Burkii, Idyllwild
Cedar, Japanese[*]	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Black Dragon, Burkii, Globosa, Yoshino
Cherry, American plum[*]	<i>Prunus americana</i>	
Cherry[*]	<i>Prunus serrulata</i>	Kwanzan
Cherry, Okame [*]	<i>Prunus x incamp</i>	Okame
Cherry, Purple leaf sand[*]	<i>Prunus cistena</i>	
Cherry, Sargent[*]	<i>Prunus sargentii</i>	Spring Wonder
Cherry, Yoshino[*]	<i>Prunus x yedoensis</i>	Yoshino
Cherry Laurel (Skip laurel) [*]	<i>Prunus laurocerasis</i>	Otto Luyken, Schipkaensis
Chokeberry[*]	<i>Aronia prunifolia</i>	Viking
Cotoneaster[*]	<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>	Coral Beauty
Cottonwood, Eastern[*]	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Siouxland
Crabapple[*]	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Harvest Gold, Snowdrift, Snow Spring, Spring Snow
Crabapple, Chestnut [*]	<i>Malus domestica</i>	
Crabapple, Sweet[*]	<i>Malus coronaria</i>	
Cranesbill[*]	<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>	New Hampshire Purple
Crape myrtle[*]	<i>Laegerstromia indica</i>	Burgundy Cotton, Pocomoke Pink, Sarah's Favorite, Siren Red
Crape myrtle[*]	<i>Lagerstroemia indica x fauriei</i>	Miami, Muskogee, Tuscarora
Cryptomeria [*]	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Black Dragon, Yoshino
Cypress, Bald[*]	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Shawnee Brave
Cypress, False[*]	<i>Chamaecyparis spp.</i>	Gold Mops, Gold Thread
Cypress, Japanese (Hinoki cypress) [*]	<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>	Filicoides
Cypress, Leyland[*]	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i>	
Cypress, Mediterranean[*]	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	
Cypress, Pond[*]	<i>Taxodium distichum var. imbricatum</i>	
Daphne[*]	<i>Daphne caucasica</i>	Summer Ice
Dawn Redwood[*]	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	
Daylily (before emergence) [*]	<i>Heemerocallis spp.</i>	Green Flutter, Happy Returns, Stella d'Oro
Dogwood, Flowering[*]	<i>Cornus florida</i>	
Dogwood, Kousa[*]	<i>Cornus kousa</i>	
Dogwood, Redosier (Red bark)[*]	<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Yellow Twig
Dogwood, Tatarian[*]	<i>Cornus alba</i>	
Elm, American[*]	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	
Elm, Chinese (Bosque) [*]	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Drake
Eucalyptus[*]	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Baby Tears
Eucalyptus, Silver dollar gum[*]	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemus</i>	Baby Blue
Feather reed grass[*]	<i>Calamagrostis x acutiflora</i>	Overdam, Karl Foerster
Fir, Frasier[*]	<i>Abies fraseri</i>	
Florida Leucothe (Pipestem)[*]	<i>Leucothoe populifolia</i>	
Forsythia (Golden bells)[*]	<i>Forsythia x intermedia</i>	Lynwood (Lynwood Gold)
Fragrant tea olive[*]	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>	
Gardenia[*]	<i>Gardenia radicans</i>	Radicans
Gardenia[*]	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Frostproof, Mystery
Gaura[*]	<i>Gaura lindheimeri</i>	Pink Fountain
Geranium	<i>Pelargonium spp.</i>	Seed Long
Ginkgo[*]	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	
Gold-dust plant[*]	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	Gold Dust
Green ash[*]	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Georgia Gem
Gumbo-limbo (Copperwood) [*]	<i>Bursera simaruba</i>	
Hardy Kiwi[*]	<i>Actinidia arguta</i>	Anna
Hawthorn, One seeded[*]	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Winter King
Hawthorn, Thornless cockspur[*]	<i>Crataegus crus galli inermis</i>	
Hemlock, Eastern[*]	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	
Hibiscus, Chinese[*]	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	President Red, San Diego Red
Holly, American[*]	<i>Ilex opaca</i>	
Holly, Chinese[*]	<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	Budfordii Nana, Carissa, Dwarf Burford, Needlepoint
Holly, Dragon lady[*]	<i>Ilex aquipernyi</i>	Dragon Lady

Holly, Dwarf yaupon[*]	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Compacta , Schillings, Stoke's Dwarf, Yaupon
Holly, Foster's[*]	<i>Ilex x attenuata</i>	East Palatka, Fosteri
Holly, Inkberry/Gallberry[*]	<i>Ilex glabra</i>	Compacta, Densa, Shamrock
Holly, Japanese[*]	<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Compacta, Green Luster, Sky Pencil, Soft Touch
Holly, Meservae[*]	<i>Ilex meserveae</i>	Blue Maid, Blue Princess
Holly, Nellie R. Stevens[*]	<i>Ilex aquifolium x Ilex cornuta</i>	Nellie R. Stevens
Holly, Winterberry[*]	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	Jim Dandy, Red Sprite
Honeylocust[*]	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Skyline, Sunburst, Sunshine
Hornbeam, European[*]	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Frans Fontaine
Hornbeam, Hop[*]	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Carolina
Indian Hawthorn[*]	<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>	Dwarf Pink, Minor, Pink Lady
Japanese cleypora[*]	<i>Ternstroemia gymnanthera</i>	
Jasmine, Asiatic/Yellow star[*]	<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>	Minima
Jasmine, Winter[*]	<i>Jasminum nudiflorum</i>	
Juniper, Chinese[*]	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Gold Tip, Grey Owl, Sea Green, Spartan
Juniper, Common[*]	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	
Juniper, Creeping[*]	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Bar Harbor, Blue Rug
Juniper, Flaky[*]	<i>Juniperus squamata</i>	Blue Star
Juniper, Parson's[*]	<i>Juniperus davurica</i>	Expansa, Parsonii
Juniper, Shore[*]	<i>Juniperus conferta</i>	Blue Pacific
Juniper (Red Cedar)[*]	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Brodie, Burkii
Lantana[*]	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Landmark Sunrise Rose
Larch, Common[*]	<i>Larix decidua</i>	
Laurustinus[*]	<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	
Lilac[*]	<i>Syringa x 'Penda'</i>	Bloomerang
Lilac, Common[*]	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	
Liriope (Lilyturf)[*]	<i>Liriope muscari</i>	Aztec Grass, Big Blue, Evergreen Giant, Silvery Sunproof
London plane Tree[*]	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	Exclamation
Loropetalum[*]	<i>Loropetalum chinensis</i>	Burgundy, Emerald snow, Plum Purple, Rubra, Ruby
Maiden Grass (Eulaliagrass) [*]	<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	Gracillimus, Zebrinus, Little Zebra
Magnolia, Jane[*]	<i>Magnolia liliiflora x M. stellata</i>	
Magnolia, Southern[*]	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Bracken's Brown Beauty
Mahogany, West Indies/American[*]	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>	
Maple, Autumn blaze[*]	<i>Acer x freemanii</i>	Jeffersred
Maple, Japanese	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Bloodgood, Weeping Red Dragon
Maple, red[*]	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Autumn Blaze, Autumn Radiance, Frank's Red, October Glory, Red Sunset
Maple, Silver[*]	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	
Maple, Sugar[*]	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Commemoration
Mondograss[*]	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>	
Muhly Grass[*]	<i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i>	
Nandina[*]	<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Firepower
Oak, Northern pin[*]	<i>Quercus ellipsoidal</i>	
Oak, Northern red[*]	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	
Oak, Nuttall[*]	<i>Quercus nuttallii</i>	
Oak, Pin[*]	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	
Oak, Prairie stature[*]	<i>Quercus x bimundorum</i>	Midwest
Oak, Shumard[*]	<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	
Oak, Southern live[*]	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Cathedral
Oak, White[*]	<i>Quercus alba</i>	Swamp White
Ohio buckeye[*]	<i>Aesculus glabra</i>	
Orchid Tree, Hong Kong[*]	<i>Bauhinia blakeana</i>	
Palm, Bamboo/Reed[*]	<i>Chamaedorea seifrizzi</i>	
Palm, Cat[*]	<i>Chamaedorea cataractarum</i>	
Palm, Chinese Fan[*]	<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	
Palm, Christmas[*]	<i>Adonidia merrillii</i>	
Palm, Areca[*]	<i>Dyopsis lutescens</i>	
Palm, Coconut[*]	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	
Palm, European (Mediterranean) fan[*]	<i>Chamerops humilis</i>	
Palm, Fishtail[*]	<i>Caryota mitis</i>	
Palm, Foxtail[*]	<i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i>	

Palm, Majesty[*]	<i>Ravenea rivularis</i>	
Palm, Pygmy date[*]	<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>	
Palm, Queen[*]	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	
Palm, Roebelenii[*]	<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>	
Palm, Royal[*]	<i>Roystonea regia</i>	
Palm, Sylvester[*]	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i>	
Palm, Triangle[*]	<i>Dypsis decaryi</i>	
Palm, King Sago[*]	<i>Cycas revoluta</i>	
Pear, Callery[*]	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Bradford Pear, Chanticleer
Pieris (Lilly-of-the-Valley shrub, Japanese andromeda)[*]	<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Mountain Fire, Red Mill, Shojo
Pine, Black[*]	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	
Pine, Canary island[*]	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	
Pine, Eastern white[*]	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	
Pine, Scots[*]	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	
Pittosporum (Japanese Pittosporum)[*]	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Variegata
Pistache, Texas[*]	<i>Pistacia texana</i>	
Plum, American[*]	<i>Prunus americana</i>	
Plum, Crimson pointe[*]	<i>Prunus x cerasifera</i>	
Podocarpus (Buddhist pine)[*]	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>	
Prarie Cordgrass[*]	<i>Spartina pectinata</i>	
Privet[*]	<i>Ligustrum ovatifolium</i>	
Privet, Vicary[*]	<i>Ligustrum x vicary</i>	
Redbud, Eastern[*]	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	MN Strain
Redbud, Oklahoma[*]	<i>Cercis reniformis</i>	Oklahoma
Rhododendron[*]	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.	
Rose[*]	<i>Rosa</i> spp.	Caramba, Double Knock Out, Flower Carpet Amber, Home Run, Knock Out, Louis Phillipe, Pink Knock Out, Radrazz
Rose[*]	<i>Rosa odorata</i>	Belinda's Dream, Blue Girl, Double Delight, John F. Kennedy, Mister Lincoln
Rose[*]	<i>Rosa wichurana</i>	Dr. Huey
Rose, Virginia[*]	<i>Rosa virginiana</i>	
Rose mallow[*]	<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>	
Rose of Sharon[*]	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	Pink Heart, Boule de Feu
Russian sage[*]	<i>Perovskia atriplicifolia</i>	
Sage, Blue anise[*]	<i>Salvia guaranitica</i>	Black and Blue
Seagrape[*]	<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i>	
Sea Oats	<i>Chasmanthium latifolia</i>	
Skip laurel[*]	<i>Prunus laurocerasis</i>	
Snowberry, Common[*]	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	
Spicebush[*]	<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	
Spirea (dormant only)[*]	<i>Spiraea japonica</i>	Lemon Princess, Little Princess, Norman, Shirobana
Spruce, Blackhills (White spruce)[*]	<i>Picea glauca</i>	Densata
Spruce, Colorado Blue (Blue spruce)[*]	<i>Picea pungens</i>	
Spruce, Norway[*]	<i>Picea abies</i>	
Sweetgum[*]	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Happidaze
Tamarisk[*]	<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>	Pink Cascade
Taxus (English/Common yew)[*]	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	
Taxus (Japanese Yew)[*]	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	Capitata
Thin-fruit sedge[*]	<i>Carex flaccosperma</i>	
Viburnum, Burkwood[*]	<i>Viburnum x burkwoodii</i>	
Viburnum (Wayfaring Tree)[*]	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	Mohican
Viburnum, Popcorn (Japanese snowball) [*]	<i>Viburnum plicatum</i>	Popcorn, St. Keverne
Waxflower[*]	<i>Chamaelirium</i> spp.	
Wax myrtle, Southern (w/ woody growth)[*]	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	
Willow, Variegated[*]	<i>Salix integra</i>	Hakuro Nishiki
Yellow Indian grass[*]	<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	

[*Not for use in California]

Do not use MARENGO on any of these plants.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Blue fescue grass	<i>Festuca glauca</i>
California Lilac	<i>Caenothus pallidus</i>
Croton	<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i>
Elderberry, American	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>
Euonymus, Japanese	<i>Euonymus japonicus</i>
Fountain grass	<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>
Fountain grass, Purple	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>
Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>
Japanese rose	<i>Kerria japonica</i>
Pepperbush, Sweet (Summersweet)	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>
Plumbago	<i>Plumbago spp.</i>
Sweetshrub	<i>Calycanthus spp.</i>
Sweet Viburnum	<i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i>
Viburnum	<i>Viburnum suspensum</i>
Weigela	<i>Weigela spp.</i>

CONIFERS AND CHRISTMAS TREES

MARENGO may be used for preemergence weed control in conifer nurseries and Christmas tree farms. MARENGO may be applied as a directed spray to soil surrounding established plants. Established plants are transplants that are actively growing and where the soil has settled. Do not apply to seedlings or seedling beds. Apply 7.5-15.5 fl oz of MARENGO per acre for these uses. Do not exceed 18.5 fl oz of MARENGO per acre in a growing season.

MARENGO may be tank-mixed with products containing the following active ingredients labeled for use in conifers: glyphosate or glufosinate ammonium. Follow use restrictions on all labels.

NON-SELECTIVE USES

NON-CROP AREAS

MARENGO may be used to maintain bare ground in non-crop areas. These include paths, parking lots, curbs, sidewalks, driveways, around buildings, gravel areas, loading ramps, educational facilities, storage yards, vacant lots, fence rows, parks, and hardscapes. All weeds and debris must be removed from these areas to be treated for optimum control. Adequate irrigation or rainfall after application of MARENGO will provide maximum weed control.

Use of MARENGO near Sensitive Grasses

MARENGO applied uphill to sensitive grasses can move, under certain circumstances, to sensitive grasses and cause injury and stand reduction.

AMOUNT OF USE: Apply 9 - 18.5 fl oz of MARENGO per acre. Use a minimum spray volume of [10] - [40] gallons per acre.

If weeds are present at the time of application, tank-mix a postemergence herbicide such as glyphosate or glufosinate ammonium with MARENGO. Observe all use restrictions on this label and on the label of the tank-mix partner.

ORNAMENTAL PRODUCTION FACILITIES

MARENGO may be used in ornamental production facilities such as nurseries, greenhouses, areas covered by landscape fabric, hoopouses, lathhouses and shadehouses to provide bare ground weed control beneath benches, potted plants, or other areas within these facilities where weeds may germinate.

When using MARENGO to treat floors beneath and around benches, do not allow spray to contact foliage of desirable plant(s). MARENGO may cause localized injury to the foliage, especially young leaf tissue. If the spray contacts the foliage, wash off immediately. MARENGO may damage sensitive plants if the product is allowed to remain in contact with foliage. If present, turn off fans during a MARENGO application.

AMOUNT OF USE: Apply 9 - 18.5 fl oz product per acre. Use a minimum spray volume of 40 gallons per acre.

If weeds are present at the time of application, tank-mix a postemergence herbicide. Observe all use restrictions on this label and on the label of the tank-mix partner. In settings where containers will be placed directly on the treated surface, wait until the treated surface has dried before placement of containerized plants. For best results, water in prior to placement of containerized plants.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE

Store in original container and keep tightly closed when not in use. Store in a cool, dry place. Avoid cross-contamination with other pesticides.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

Pesticides wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be used according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA regional office for guidance in proper disposal methods.

CONTAINER HANDLING

Rigid Non-refillable Containers that are too large to shake (i.e., with capacities greater than 5 gallons or 50 lbs)

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Refer to Bottom Discharge IBC or Top Discharge IBC, Drums, Kegs information as follows.

Bottom Discharge IBC (e.g. – Schuetz Caged IBC or Snyder Square Stackable)

Pressure rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To pressure rinse the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from the IBC into application equipment or mix tank. Raise the bottom of the IBC by 1.5 inches on the side which is opposite of the bottom discharge valve to promote more complete product removal. Completely remove the top lid of the IBC. Use water pressurized to at least 40 PSI to rinse all interior portions. Continuously pump or drain rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system while pressure rinsing. Continue pressure rinsing for 2 minutes or until rinsate becomes clear. Replace the lid and close bottom valve.

Once container is rinsed, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

Top Discharge IBC, Drums, Kegs (e.g.– Snyder 120 Next Gen, Bonar B120, Drums, Kegs)

Triple rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To triple rinse the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container at least 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Rinse all interior surfaces. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Once container is rinsed, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

Non-Seed Treatment Products in Non-Refillable Fiber Drums with Liners

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application equipment, then offer for recycling if available or dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner.

Non-Seed Treatment Products in Non-Refillable Foil outer pouches of Water soluble Packets (WSP)

Offer foil pouch for recycling if available or dispose of empty pouch in the trash as long as WSP is unbroken.

Rigid Non-Refillable containers with capacities smaller or equal to 5 gallons

PLASTIC CONTAINERS:

Non refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Tripled rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

LIQUID Dillutable formulations:

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration.

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

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[Optional Marketing Claims:]

- For Nursery Use
- For Nursery and Greenhouse Use
- Herbicide
- Ornamental Herbicide

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